25

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Premier Kim Il Sung's Open Letter

to Electors of All Constituencies

The voters of all constituencies throughout the country nominated as their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from their respective constituency respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the international working-class movement and communist movement, who victoriously blazed the trail of the Korean revolution, shouldering the destiny of the motherland and nation upon himself, and always leads our people to happiness and glory. The unanimous nomination of Premier Kim Il Sung as their respective candidate was a token of their unqualified support for, trust in and boundless respect to him.

On October 28 Premier Kim Il Sung addressed the following open letter to the electorate of each constituency:

OPEN LETTER

The employees' meetings of factories and other enterprises, meetings of co-operative farm members, meetings of residents and meetings of servicemen held across the country for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, nominated me as a candidate for deputy to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly. Considering this an expression of support for and trust in our Party and the Government of our Republic, I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the voters.

According to Chapter 5, Article 37 of the "regulations concerning the elections of deputies to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and people's assemblies of provinces (including cities under the central authority), cities (including districts), counties and *ri* (including townships, workers' settlements and *dong*)," a candidate for deputy can be registered at one constituency only; therefore, I accept the registration of my name as a candidate for deputy to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly at No. 403 Songrim Constituency for election of a deputy to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and I hereby notify all the electors of this.

I will repay the deep trust the electorate of the country place in me by devotedly striving to accelerate the socialist construction in the northern part of our Republic, further strengthen our revolutionary base and achieve the revolutionary cause of the country's reunification.

Our election is the most democratic, advanced one enabling the workers, peasants and the entire working people to take part in the work of the organs of their state power with equal right as the true masters of the country.

I firmly believe that the voters will, participating like one man in the election with high revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotism, demonstrate the unbreakable might of our people firmly rallied around our Party and the Government of our Republic with the singleness of ideology and purpose, further consolidate and develop the socialist system already established and greatly make for strengthening the people's state power, a powerful weapon for our revolution and construction.

I wish new, greater successes to the voters in their struggle for the thorough implementation of the policy of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, set forth by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Il Sung
Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.
Pyongyang, October 28, 1967

TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings to **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the third anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

Mauritanian President Visits D.P.R.K.

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, arrived in Pyongyang on October 24 by special plane to pay a state visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Moktar Ould Daddah was accompanied by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in charge of the Mission of the Presidency; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic; Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President; Hatba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President; Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning; Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment; Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol; Lieutenant Camara Hamdiatou, aide-de-camp to the President; and journalist Khattry Ould Jiddou.

Present at the airport was Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier; Ri Jong Ok, Vice-Premier; Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Choe Gwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Ghang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Bak Shin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chong-u Party; Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Ministers of the Cabinet; Generals of the Korean People's Army; and leading figures of government organs and responsible functionaries of public organisations and scientific, cultural, art and press organs as well as home and foreign reporters.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in our country were also on hand at the airport.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah. Little girls rushed forward and presented bunches of fragrant flowers to President Moktar Ould Daddah and other distinguished guests from Mauritania. The national anthems of Mauritania and Korea were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

President Moktar Ould Daddah, flanked by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services. Then Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah made speeches before the welcoming crowd. The honoured guests drove for the city amidst the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd.

(Continued on Page 4)

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, shaking hands with President Moktar Ould Daddah

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, made a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung on October 24

Joint Statement

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was issued in Pyongyang on October 27. Follows the full text of the statement:

At the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 24 to 27, 1967.

Accompanying President Moktar Ould Daddah were Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in charge of the Mission of the Presidency; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic; Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President; Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President; Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning; Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment; Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol; Lieutenant Camara Hamdiatou, aide-de-camp to the President; and journalist Khattry Ould Jiddou.

During their stay in Korea President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people.

The President and his party looked around factories, rural commumities and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang and closely sensed wherever they went the feeling of warm fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the Mauritanian people.

During the visit Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier; Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier; and Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the talks from the Mauritanian side were Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in charge of the Mission of the Presidency; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic; Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President; Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President; Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning; Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment; and Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Mauritania and on a number of international questions of common concern and the two sides reached unanimity of views.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah expressed satisfaction over the fact that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in November 1964, has brought about fine results in strengthening and developing day by day the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Considering that the development of friendly relations between Korea and Mauritania not only conforms to the interests of the peoples of the two countries but is conducive to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle, the two sides unanimously laid stress on further consolidating and developing the good relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

President Moktar Ould Daddah highly praised the Korean people who, under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, have converted in a historically brief span of time their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of self-supporting national economy by relying on their own efforts and warmly congratulated them on carrying on economic construction and defence build-up in parallel in view of the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and bringing about a new, great Chollima upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

President Moktar Ould Daddah denounced the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to unleash a new war against the Korean people and expressed all-out support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way free from any outside interference.

For this, the Mauritanian President reaffirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Premier Kim Il Sung highly praised the many successes the Mauritanian people, under the correct guidance of President Moktar Ould Daddah, have scored in the work of liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and defending the national unity and building national economy and national culture and training national cadres and national army following the independence and sincerely wished them still greater successes in the future.

Premier Kim Il Sung expressed full support to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the peace-loving people of Mauritania who are actively struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the unity and liberation of Africa, adhering to the foreign policy of non-alignment.

Premier Kim Il Sung expressed firm solidarity with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. and British imperialists in denunciation of their aggressive machinations.

At present the general international situation is continuously developing in favour of the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

But the imperialists who find themselves in a predicament are further straining the international situation and disturbing world peace, perpetrating ever more undisguised manoeuvres for aggression and war in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah consider it necessary for all the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite and wage a joint struggle against imperialism in face of the prevailing situation.

Expressing full support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic war of resistance, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once the bombing and other war acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, end the aggressive war in South Vietnam and withdraw forthwith taking all their aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The two sides resolutely condemn the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab peoples and actively support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for liquidating the aftermath of this aggression and defending their territorial integrity. The two sides extend full support to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe and South Africa and other African countries in their just struggle against the colonialist oppression and racial discrimination and for freedom and national independence.

The two sides highly appraise the positive role the Organisation of African Unity is playing for strengthening the unity of the African continent in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle and for accelerating the complete liberation of this continent.

The two sides voice all-out support to and firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of all Asian, African and Latin-American countries for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

During the visit agreements on trade and on scientific and technical co-operation were concluded between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The two sides note with pleasure that the visit of President Moktar Ould Daddah to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has brought about fine results and unanimously point out that the visit has marked an epochal occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Mauritania and contributed to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

President Moktar Ould Daddah invited Premier Kim Il Sung to pay a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania at his most opportune time.

Premier Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure.

The date of visit will be fixed in the future.

The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania expressed deep thanks for the particularly warm welcome and fraternal hospitality accorded him and his party by the Government, Party and people of Korea during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang, October 27, 1967

Speech of Premier Kim Il Sung

AT BANQUET

Follows the full text of the speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung at the banquet which was held on October 24 in welcome of President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Your Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah,
Esteemed guests from Mauritania,
Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to be cordially gathered here in our capital city of Pyongyang today with Your Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah and all other distinguished guests from Mauritania.

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I again warmly welcome Your Excellency esteemed President Moktar Ould Daddah and other distinguished guests from Mauritania.

A newly-born independent nation which swept off the centuries-old darkness left over by colonialism in Africa and is now marching ahead along the new path of progress, Mauritania is very friendly to us.

The Mauritanian people have achieved the independence of their country through the long-drawn, untiring struggle against colonial rule.

Since independence the Mauritanian people, under the leadership of President Moktar Ould Daddah, their outstanding leader, have been actively fighting to safeguard national unity and consolidate the independence of their country, repulsing the subversive activities of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home.

The Mauritanian people have already made many successes in building an independent national economy, creating new national culture and in bringing up cadres and armed forces of their own.

The Korean people rejoice at the successes which the Mauritanian people have gained in the creation of new life, and heartily wish them greater victory in the future, too.

Pursuing the peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment, the Government of Mauritania opposes imperialism, old and new colonialism and racialism, supports the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and actively struggle for the unity and complete emancipation of Africa.

Having severed diplomatic relations with Britain in protest against and denunciation of the rigging up of the white minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, the Mauritanian Government resolutely broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, too, when U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists launched a war of aggression against the Arab nations.

The Korean people highly appreciate the correct measures taken by the Mauritanian Government against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors and express firm solidarity with it.

Both the peoples of Korea and Mauritania experienced the bitter life under colonial rule in the past, and now have been closely linked with each other by the ties of fraternal friendship in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidation of their national independence.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania established diplomatic relations in November 1964. Then the friendship between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples started developing on a new basis, and the South Korean puppet clique who had set their foot on Mauritania for some time were driven out.

Today state relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the solely lawful sovereign state which represents the interests of the entire Korean people, and national independent countries in Asia and Africa are being expanded and developed with each passing day on the basis of the anti-imperialist joint struggle, whereas the South Korean puppet clique, who are mere servitors of U.S. imperialism in the execution of its policies of aggression and war, are being isolated and denounced by the countries in these areas as the days go by. This is a natural outcome of the development of our times when the strong tide of national liberation is rising.

We are convinced that the current visit of His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah to our country will mark a turning point in further consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between our two governments and peoples.

Under the leadership of our Party, our people today are dynamically carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding and bringing about a great upsurge in Chollima (winged horse) onrush in all fields, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, in order to further accelerate socialist construction and fortify our revolutionary base more powerfully to cope wiht the aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying the southern part of our country for more than 20 years now, have continually obstructed Korean reunification under the signboard of the United Nations and turned South Korea completely into their colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists are even dragging the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea and are manoeuvring ever more malignantly to start a new war against our Republic every day in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

As a result, there has been created an acute situation along the Military Demarcation Line, which is similar to that in 1950 when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Korea. But the U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate. If they want to gain anything by igniting new hostilities against the Korean people, they are day-dreaming.

Our people who have succeeded to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and accumulated a wealth of experience in fighting and winning victory against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the last Patriotic War of Liberation are now united and rallied around our Party more firmly than ever before and are fully prepared to cope with the war provocation of the enemy.

The South Korean people, inspired by the achievements of the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic, are waging all forms of struggles more and more extensively against the fascist rule of terror of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for freedom, democracy and national reunification.

We do not want war but we never fear the manoeuvrings of the aggressors to unleash war.

We want the U.S. imperialist aggressors to get out of South Korea without delay and the question of Korean reunification to be solved by the Korean people themselves, without any interference of outside forces and by peaceful means.

But if the U.S. imperialists dare to unleash a new war in Korea, it will only lead them to a more miserable defeat.

We will definitely attain the historic cause of national reunification, the greatest national task now facing us, by strengthening the socialist forces in the northern part of Korea, fostering the growth of the revolutionary forces in South Korea and cementing our solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my warm thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President and to the Government and entire people of Mauritania for the support this government and people have rendered to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent reunification of the country.

Today the general international situation continues to develop in favour of socialism and national-liberation movement.

The U.S. imperialists are being dealt blows everywhere in the world.

The prevailing situation demands all the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite and wage a joint struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists.

The Korean people decisively condemn the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam day by day and will continue to do their utmost in assisting the heroic Vietnamese people in their resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The Korean people express warm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe, South Africa and other African countries in their struggle against national oppression and racial discrimination and for freedom and liberation, and positively support the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

The Korean people resolutely support the Cuban people in their struggle against the uninterrupted aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and for safeguarding their motherland and revolutionary gains, and express firm solidarity with the peoples of all other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President,

Your current visit to our country will not only further develop friendly relations between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples but also contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the general cause of the peoples in these parts of the world for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

I am very happy about this and sincerely wish you a highly fruitful visit to our country.

Availing myself of this place overflowing with the feeling of friendship, I propose a toast to the prosperity and progress of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the happiness of its people, to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples, to the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, to the solidarity of the progressive people of the whole world, to the health of Your Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, to the health of the distinguished guests from Mauritania, to the health of the diplomatic representatives of various countries and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President Moktar Ould Daddah

AT BANQUET

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Moktar Ould Daddah at the banquet which was held on October 24 in welcome of President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Mr. Premier Kim Il Sung,
Comrades and friends,
Mesdames and Messieurs,

Allow me, first of all, to express my sincerest thanks once again, in the name of the delegation accompanying me and in my own, for Mr. Premier Kim Il Sung's kind words of welcome and for the warm and friendly welcome you accorded us and, through us, our country, the Isramic Republic of Mauritania.

We have followed with interest and admiration the efforts the Korean people are making for the development of their economy and at the same time for frustrating all possible aggressors.

Your efforts have already borne fruit. As a matter of fact, you have achieved remarkable progress in the field of economic development under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. At the same time, the consolidation of socialism has been pushed ahead with irreversible rapidity, which is undoubtedly your greatest achievement.

All this, needless to say, cannot please the imperialists and colonialists who are anxiously seeking a chance to hamper your advance for complete liberation and progress.

This is why they are keying up tension on the Military Demarcation Line, entertaining a hope to establish once again their domination over the population who want to live in peace.

In all cases, you can count on the full support and backing of the people of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in your just struggle against the machinations of the imperialists and for the complete liberation of your country.

In fact the Koreans, and the Koreans alone, can freely settle their own destiny without any foreign interference.

I reassure you that Mauritania will remain, in any case, firmly on your side to support your just struggle.

As Mr. Premier Kim Il Sung rightly recalled, it was only in 1960 that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania became independent. These seven years have been insufficient to build a complete basis, which was totally lacking following our access to independence. The first Four-Year plan which will be completed this year has given priority to the construction of the basis and agro-pastoral section, and at the same time, to our construction of a new capital.

Our second Four-Year plan which will start next year will maintain this priority which we think, from our point of view, is the prerequisite to the overall economic development.

While carrying on action for placing our economy on a more sound basis, we entered under the leadership of the Mauritanian People's Party into action to remould the mentality of people to make them understand and finally solve the problems raised by the rapid evolution of the present world.

Basically, this political activity has already achieved successes to a large extent and we are convinced that the Mauritanian people, mobilized in the bosom of their Party, will surmount all obstacles on the road ahead of them.

But we are not complacent with our successes.

We understand the amplitude of the task yet to be accomplished. Like you, we should heighten vigilance to check the subversive machinations of the imperialists.

Our foreign policy is based on non-alignment, that is, to refuse systematically to be entangled in any bloc, completely conscious of belonging fundamentally to a group of countries of the third world.

Member of the founders of the Organisation of African Unity, Mauritania tirelessly continues the work for the consolidation of this organisation and for the further strengthening of the solidarity of Africa.

Mr. Premier just now cited several examples of efforts of Mauritania, modest as they are, for concretizing this solidarity.

But, we regret that we cannot do more in this stage of our development.

In any case, we support with all our might the African liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

The sanctions taken against the illegal and racist regime of Southern Rhodesia have been revealed as the manoeuvre to camouflage the collusion of the imperialist big powers, whose conspiracy allowed the maintenance of the shameful South African regime and thus 14 million negroes are under the oppression of the minority of the white fascists and racists.

As the world revolution develops and strong waves of the new emerging forces roar, the imperialists are desperately running wild, becoming ever more aggressive.

Thus, we saw last June that the imperialists perpetrated through their stooges Zionists the sanguinary and despicable aggression against the Arab peoples in the Middle East and countries of this area are under continued occupation, with the most fundamental international rights and morality being trampled underfoot. A grave precedent has also been created, in which an aggressive country directly derives a benefit from its aggression.

In any case, the occupationist troops must withdraw unconditionally from the Arab territory, the victim of the aggression.

In the meantime, the valiant Vietnamese people, the victim of aggression, are continuing the heroic and victorious struggle against the foreign aggression, giving rise to the admiration of the world. And we see the unbelievable fact that the strongest country in the world is sustaining a defeat at the hands of a small country which is fighting for a just cause.

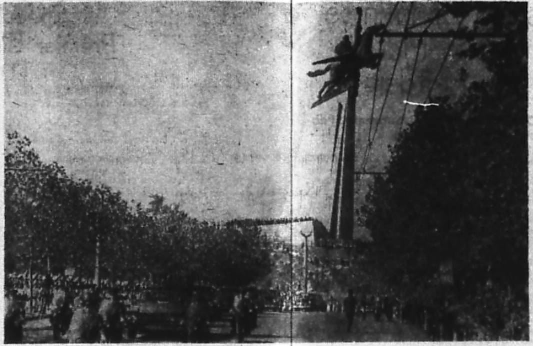
The Mauritanian people, their Party and their Government renew their unreserved support to the heroic Vietnamese people in the just struggle for national liberation.

The solidarity which unites the peoples of the third world, and is being concretized and developed all the more, will also surely overpower imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Our present visit to your country, I believe, will contribute to strengthening this solidarity and the relations between Mauritania and Korea.

I propose a toast to the friendship between the Mauritanian and the Korean people, to solidarity of the African, Asian and Latin-American peoples, to the health of great leader His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, to the health of the members of the diplomatic corps and their wives, to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah receiving bouquets from labour innovators



Working people in Pyongyang warmly welcoming the friendship envoy from Mauritania

President Moktar Ould Daddah, in company of Premier Kim Il Sung, inspects the Giyang Tractor Plant

Pyongyang citizens giving hearty welcome to the Mauritanian guests

Mauritanian President Visits D.P.R.K

(Continued from Page 1)

Along the Way

More than 200,000 welcomers—workers, peasants, office employees, youths and students—lined the route to the city six km. long.

Shouts of hurrah went up as soon as the open car in which President Moktar Ould Daddah was riding with Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, reached the highway in Gambuk-dong. While hundreds of tapes of all colours were hanging across the wide thoroughfare and countless confetti were being showered, Heroines of Labour Sung Chang Suk, Kim Bong Rae and others presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party.

When the cars carrying the guests came up in front of the Chollima bronze statue symbolising the spirit of Korea, deafening cheers of the crowd: "welcome," "friendship" and "solidarity" reverberated through the picturesque Moran-bong hill.

Here, too, the honoured guests received bouquets of fragrant flowers from our Chollima riders.

The motorcade carrying the guests headed for the guest house.

Courtesy Call

That afternoon, His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah paid a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung.

Present on the occasion were President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party.

Also present were President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assemly, First Vice-Premier Kim Il, Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the Mauritanian President.

Banquet

That evening, Premier Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Okryu-gwan Hall in honour of President Moktar Ould Daddah. Premier Kim Il Sung and President Moktar Ould Daddah made speeches. An amicable, friendly atmosphere pervaded the banquet throughout.

Talks

On October 25 talks were held between Premier Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end, views were exchanged on the question of developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and on matters of common interest.

Return Visit

On the morning of the day, Premier Kim Il Sung paid a return visit to His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah. On the occasion, Premier Kim Il Sung had a cordial conversation with President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Inspection

On the same day, the distinguished guests from Mauritania called at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang. President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok accompanied them. They were greeted in front of the Exhibition by Chairman Ghang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and other personalities concerned and a large number of people.

The guests showed deep interest in the exhibits showing the brilliant results the Korean people have gained in all fields of the national economy by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance at the speed of Chollima, upholding the line of building an independent national economy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader. The guests first entered the section of machine products, where they looked round various kinds of machine products showing an aspect of the development of the machine-building industry built by our working class successfully in a brief span of time, upholding the original line of the Workers' Party of Korea of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture in the postwar years. Such machine tools as "Huichon No. 1," "Huichon No. 3" and "Gusong No. 1" drew the attention of the guests.

After learning how the new-type "Huichon No. 3" lathe, a highly-efficient machine tool with a high degree of precision, was turned out, President Moktar Ould Daddah shook the hands of Jo Nam Jin and Kim Chang Mun who took part in the manufacture of the machine tool, and expressed deep admiration at their loyalty to the Party and Leader and their creative enthusiasm.

The guests looked at television sets, electronic computers, radio sets, etc., and then proceeded to the section where chemical products were on display and showed keen interest in chemical fibre, vinalon fibre in particular. Feeling vinalon fibre with their own hands, they expressed admiration at the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which is firmly adhering to an independent position in the economic construction of the country and at the sagacity of Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership. After inspecting with deep attention synthetic resin goods, porcelain ware and fabrics, President Moktar Ould Daddah said: "The goods are very attractive and fine."

After the inspection of the Exhibition, the Mauritanian President made the following entry in the guest book:

"You made a very good start. I hope you will continue to go ahead. You produce what you consume and you consume what you produce. This is precisely the line success made thanks to the teachings and instructions of your great leader Premier Kim Il Sung. I convey friendship and solidarity from the Mauritanian people."

Art Performance

That evening President Moktar Ould Daddah and company were invited to a combined music and dance performance given in their honour by artistes in Pyongyang.

Premier Kim Il Sung watched the performance together with President Moktar Ould Daddah. When Premier Kim Il Sung, together with President Moktar Ould Daddah, appeared in the box amid a music of welcome, the entire audience rose and warmly greeted the good-will mission of the Mauritanian people with a prolonged, thunderous applause. The performance was preceded by the playing of the national anthems of Mauritania and Korea.

The audience was deeply moved by the group dance "Arduous March" which depicted with rich ideological contents and high artistry the unbending revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas personally organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seeing the heroic features of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought and defeated the Japanese imperialist invaders, flying high the red flag with full confidence in victory for 15 long years, the spectators came to think of the glorious revolutionary traditions inherited by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. The audience warmly acclaimed the song to the accompaniment of Gayagum (Korean stringed instrument) singing of the women in Namgang village who, during the past Patriotic War of Liberation, ensured the transportation of materials for the front braving a hail of bullets, upholding the order of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander. Each time a new item with a militant, revolutionary theme was presented, the audience broke into fervent applause.

The artistes presented on the stage a Mauritanian song "Song of the Mauritanian Youth" and a group dance "Sound of Tom-toms of Africa." When the performance was over, President Moktar Ould Daddah, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes and congratulated them on their successful performance, firmly grasping their hands. They posed for a photograph together with the performers.

Local Tour

On October 26, the guests first went to the Giyang Tractor Plant. Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied them. Also accompanying the guests were Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

They were met at the front gate of the plant by Hyon Mu Gwang, Minister of First Machine-building Industry, and Kim Yo'ng Sik, Chairman of the South Pyong-an Provincial People's Committee.

Ushered into the rest room, the guests heard a brief history of the plant from its director Mun Gwang Hyok.

The guests were deeply impressed by the proud course of development of the plant marked by the boundless fidelity shown to the Party and the Leader by the workers there who are contributing to accelerating farm mechanisation by producing tractors with their own technique and efforts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, in response to the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance.

The workers, who were working at their machines with miniature national flags of Korea and Mauritania perched on them, stopped their work for a while and extended greetings to the guests.

Looking round the plant, which has been turned from once a small farm implement factory into a modern tractor production base and is putting out various types of tractors, President Moktar Ould Daddah said that the workers of the plant might well be proud of their achievements and wished them yet greater successes in their endeavours for thoroughly carrying into effect the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Then the guests inspected the Giyang irrigation establishments. They were greeted by Song Gwan Jo, Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Rural Economy Committee, and were shown around the second-stage pumping station of the Giyang irrigation system and the Taeso'ng reservoir. After the inspection, the guests expressed admiration at the correctness and great vitality of our Party's policy for irrigation.

Mass Rally

On October 26 a Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah was held with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people. The meeting place, the Moran-bong Stadium, was packed with more than 100,000 people.

At 3:45 p.m., President Moktar Ould Daddah, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, appeared on the rostrum as the band struck up a music of welcome.

Chairman Ghang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee made a speech of welcome at the meeting. During the speech, letters and pictures underscoring the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Mauritania were formed by pupils on the stand in succession.

President Moktar Ould Daddah addressed the rally, receiving fervent response from the multitudes.

Young Pioneers' Art Performance

In the afternoon, the guests visited the Pyongyang Children's and Pupils' Palace.

Present at the palace to meet the guests were Chairman O Gi Cho'n and other leading functionaries of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and management workers of the palace.

The guests were conducted into the motor-car practice room, the astronomic telescope room and the model plane room and then into the defence sports room where they showed keen interest in the activities of the sports group members.

President Moktar Ould Daddah said that it is very good to educate pupils from their early ages with modern facilities, not neglecting any aspect of their life.

On the evening of October 26, a combined music and dance performance was given by children and pupils in Pyongyang at the Pyongyang Children's and Pupils' Palace in honour of His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah. Premier Kim Il Sung was with the Mauritanian President to appreciate the performance.

The art performance began with the 300-odd member chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The group dance "Following the Example of Children's Corps" was a piece of work delineating the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the children's corps who fought valorously against the Japanese imperialists to help the guerrillas during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and portraying the features of the corps members who grew up as Red buds of revolution under the benevolent care of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Each time a scene of merry rhythm and vibrancy appeared on the stage, the envoy from Mauritania blessed the children and pupils singing of their happiness and joy under the warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The "Song of Mauritanian Youth" sung in parts by the children and pupils won the admiration of the guests.

After the performance, President Moktar Ould Daddah presented a basket of flowers to the young art group members in token of his appreciation.

Departure

His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, who had been on a state visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on the morning of October 27 by special plane.

A guard of honour of the three services lined up at the airport.

Premier Kim Il Sung, together with President Moktar Ould Daddah, came to the airport. Also present at the airport to see the guests off were President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, First Vice-Premier Kim Il, Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul, General Choe Gwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and leading figures of government organs and responsible functionaries of public organisations and scientific, cultural, art and press organs as well as home and foreign reporters. Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang also turned out there.

The national anthems of our country and Mauritania were played and a 21-gun salute boomed. President Moktar Ould Daddah, in the company of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, inspected a guard of honour of the three services. Little girls rushed out and cordially presented flowers to President Moktar Ould Daddah and his party. Premier Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with the Mauritanian President.

The guests bade farawell to other government leaders of our country. At six in the morning, the special plane carrying the guests took off with a full cargo of the friendly feelings between the peoples of Korea and Mauritania.

VIVE LE PRESIDENT MOKTAR OULD DADDAH!
김일성 동지 만세

Participants in the Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG REGISTERED

AS CANDIDATE FOR DEPUTY TO S.P.A.

On October 29 the Election Committee of No. 403 Songrim Constituency held an enlarged meeting for registering Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Bang Sik, Chairman of the Election Committee of the Songrim Constituency addressed the meeting.

Referring to the fact that the voters of the constituencies in different parts of our Republic at their meetings had unanimously nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as their respective candidate for the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, he pointed out that this was a manifestation of all the people's absolute support for and trust in the great and outstanding leader and the very reflection of their, ardent fidelity to him.

Informing the meeting of the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung through his open letter to the electorate of the country had accepted his registration as a candidate for the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at the Songrim Constituency, he said that this was a boundless glory and honour to the electorate of his constituency.

The meeting unanimously decided to register Comrade Kim Il Sung as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from the Songrim Constituency.

The faces of all the participants in the meeting beamed with the honour of, pride in and happiness over registering Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has secured the worthwhile life of today for our people and is confidently leading them to greater victories of tomorrow, as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from their constituency.

On the same day the registration of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from the Songrim Constituency was made public at the sub-constituencies, government organs, enterprises and co-operative farms in the Songrim Constituency. In the meantime, the Central Election Committee issued its official report in connection with the registration of respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Employees of Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works Send

Letter to Premier Kim Il Sung

Requesting Him to Accept Nomination as Candidate for S.P.A.

Employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in the No. 403 Songrim Constituency, at a meeting held on October 18 to nominate a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, decided to nominate as a candidate of their constituency Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung a letter requesting him to accept the nomination.

Saying in their letter that, thanks to the wise leadership of the Party and the respected and beloved leader, they are living a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and housing, under the advanced, socialist system free from oppression and exploitation, the employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works write that our country is shedding brilliant rays all over the world as "Chollima Korea" vigorously advancing toward socialism and Communism.

The letter goes on:

The political and ideological unity of our people has grown firmer in the course of the vigorous revolutionary struggle and the strenuous construction work, with the result that our country today, its people closely rallied with the singleness of ideology and purpose around the Party and the Leader, has been united as an invincible revolutionary force and the revolutionary spirit is prevailing throughout the society.

Noting that, in accordance with the correct military line of our Party, our country has built up an invincible defence power to annihilate at a stroke the enemy whenever and wherever he may launch an attack, that our country is standing firm on the first line of the anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle and that the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily rising, the letter continues:

These great changes and victories that will shine forever are attributable solely to the wise, great leadership of you, the respected and beloved leader.

The respected and beloved leader who is a peerless patriot, national hero and an ever-victorious iron general, organized and led the anti-Japanese guerrillas for the liberation of the country and for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people including the workers and peasants in those days of national misfortune when the cruelty of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism had reached the zenith. In the van of the stern armed struggle, he had trod for 15 years a thorny path of the Korean revolution with many twists and turns before he finally realized the cause of the restoration of the motherland.

In the course of the stern, prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle, the immortal revolutionary traditions—the secure asset for the prosperity of our nation and the victory of the Korean revolution—were established and the foundations were laid for building in the future a new country in liberated Korea.

After the country's liberation, the Leader, bearing the destiny of the country on his shoulders and tiding over the difficult, complicated phases of the revolution, set up, consolidated and developed our Party, people's state power and people's armed forces and led the democratic revolution to victory in a short period.

During the severe Patriotic War of Liberation, the sagacious Leader led, by force of genius, our people and People's Army to victory in the great war by defeating the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of themselves being the "strongest" in the world and thereby defended the freedom and honour of the country creditably.

After the armistice, too, the Leader, with a bold revolutionary sweep, guided the rehabilitation and construction and the building of socialism, enabling our people to build a great socialist state of today in this land which had been ravaged leaving not a single brick intact.

The Leader has not for a moment forgotten the South Korean people groaning under the U.S. imperialist occupation since the first day of the division of our country into north and south. He has done everything possible to relieve them and has powerfully encouraged them in their anti-American national-salvation struggle.

At each stage of our revolution, the respected and beloved leader, scientifically summing up and analyzing the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the international Communist movement, has creatively developed them to set forth the solely correct, independent revolutionary line and foreign and domestic policies and powerfully led the revolution, vigorously leading our people from victory to victory.

Writing that they are feeling actually in their labour and family life as well the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works refer in their letter to the fact that the Leader has personally visited their works 18 times to give concrete guidance.

Our iron and steel works has grown into a combined steel works which, in its scale, equipment, output and the variety of products, is incomparably bigger than that in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. It has become an independent metallurgical industry centre, equipped on up-to-date lines, in which one in every ten employees is a technician and which Koreans manage by their own technique and efforts, using the domestic resources. We, employees of the iron and steel works, are united and have grown into a Red Chollima collective which is closely rallied with a single ideology and purpose around the Party and the respected and beloved leader, and whose members are helping and leading each other forward, under the slogan: "One for all and all for one."

Enjoying a happy, worthwhile life that effloresces from day to day in this prospering land, we are convinced all the more keenly that we owe the victory and happiness of today and the bright hope for tomorrow to your wise leadership, and we express boundless gratitude and honour to the motherly Party and the great leader.

We regard it as the greatest honour and national pride to live and work under the leadership of you, the great, outstanding leader whom the 40 million Korean people unanimously respect, love and revere and whom many friends and revolutionary people in other lands too, look up to as a prominent leader of our era.

With such a deep confidence, boundless honour and pride, we have unanimously decided today to nominate you, the respected and beloved leader as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

We are confident that you will accept our earnest feeling and request.

The letter goes on to say: With a feeling of happiness and deeming it an honour to have nominated the great leader of the Korean people as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly, the employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works have stepped up the production in high spirits and expressed their resolve.

In conclusion, the letter wishes the respected and beloved leader a long life in the interests of the reunification and independence of the country and the victorious socialist construction, in the interests of the prosperity and development of our country and the happiness of the succeeding generations.

Expression of Infinite Trust in and Fidelity to the Leader

Nomination of Candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly Finished

Nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly, which had proceeded in all parts of the country since an employees' meeting at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works nominated on October 18 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, as a candidate of the Songrim Constituency, North Hwanghae Province, for the Supreme People's Assemlby, successfully finished on October 26.

On October 20, an employees' meeting was held at the Chollima Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant in the No. 52 Dae-an Constituency for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly.

At the meeting, on the motion of Hero of Labour Gwon Mun Pal, workteam leader of the transformer workshop, the participants nominated, in an atmosphere of deep emotion and immense joy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

The faces of the participants were overflowing with the infinite trust in and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting also nominated Comrade Choi Yong Kun as a candidate for the S.P.A.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, a close comrade-in-arms of Comrade Kim Il Sung, actively waged an anti-Japanese armed struggle for the freedom and independence of the country in those grim days under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

After the country's liberation, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he contributed to the strengthening of the people's armed forces. During the great Patriotic War of Liberation, he devotedly fought to repulse the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and in defence of the freedom of the country and the national independence.

At present, Comrade Choi Yong Kun is a Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

He has been devoting all his energies and wisdom to the struggle for the independent reunification of the country and socialist construction.

On the same day, employees of the Sungho-ri Cement Factory in the No. 47 Sungho Constituency held a meeting to nominate candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly. They nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

They also nominated Comrade Kim Il as a candidate for the S.P.A.

Comrade Kim Il, under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, participated and devotedly fought in the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country.

After the country's liberation, Comrade Kim Il, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, contributed to the consolidation of the Party organizations, to the strengthening of the Korean People's Army and to ensuring the victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

At present, he is a Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet. He has been working for the independent reunification of the country and socialist construction, devoting all his energies and wisdom.

Employees of the So'hung Mine in the No. 105 Hoechang Constituency held on the evening of October 20 a meeting to nominate candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly.

They nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

They also nominated Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop as a candidate for the S.P.A.

Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, took part and devotedly fought in the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country.

After the country's liberation, following the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he contributed to strengthening the fighting power of the Korean People's Army and to ensuring victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

At present, he is a Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet. He has been devoting all his energies to the work for facilitating the independent reunification of the country and socialist construction.

During the period of nomination, in 457 constituencies throughout the country nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly was carried out.

Political parties, public organisations and government organs, employees of enterprises, co-operative farm members, residents and servicemen held, in an atmosphere of a very high political enthusiasm, meetings for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly. The meetings unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, who, bearing the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulders, has victoriously carved out the road of Korean revolution, who is a peerless patriot and national hero commanding the absolute trust and respect of the entire people, and who is one of the outstanding leaders of the international working-class movement and communist movement.

Nomination of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly at all the meetings throughout the country reflects the unanimous will of the Korean people. It is a clear-cut expression of the entire people's trust in and infinite fidelity to the Leader, a demonstration of the unshakable unity of the Party and the masses, a clear manifestation of our people's ardent love for their state power and their high level of political zeal for further consolidating the state power.

Meetings in different parts of the country also nominated as candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly Party and government functionaries, public figures, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, soldiers of the Korean People's Army, members of garrisons, public security men, Heroes of Labour and labour innovators at factories and other enter-

(Continued on Page 7)

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Carried in Foreign Papers

Premier Kim Il Sung Is Vanguard Fighter Against World Imperialism and Leader of Militant Korean People

AL GUMHURIA (U.A.R.)

Premier Kim Il Sung, a vanguard fighter against world imperialism and leader of the militant Korean people, who has a long history of struggle, has accumulated important experiences conducive to the common struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, said, U.A.R. paper **Al Gumhuria** on October 17, according to a report from Cairo.

It said this in its foreword, carrying together with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung the full text of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of the "Tri-Continental," the theoretical organ of the Organization for Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Pointing out that the whole course of the activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a history of a protracted revolutionary and patriotic struggle against world imperialism, the paper stressed that he guided an armed struggle for a long period for driving imperialist aggressors out of Korea.

Recalling that after the Second World War the U.S. imperialists occupied the southern part of Korea and desperately tried to bar the liberation and independent development of Korea and committed the crime of igniting a war of aggression against the northern part of Korea in 1950, the paper said that the U.S. imperialists, however, suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean war.

Premier Kim Il Sung who is leading the struggle of the Korean people for building socialism in the northern part of the Republic, has taken nation-wide, weighty measures to counter the new aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists entrenched in South Korea and is guiding the struggle of the Korean people for strengthening solidarity of all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, the paper stressed.

AL SHAAB

(Iraq)

Iraqi political daily **Al Shaab** printed on October 11, together with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

AL SAORAH

(Syria)

The October 10 issue of Syrian paper **Al Saorah** printed the gist of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Syrian paper printed the gist together with the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

SEKAI SEIJI SHIRYO

(Japan)

The late September issue of Japanese journal **Sekai Seiji Shiryo** (Materials on world politics) reprinted the full text of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Japanese journal **Sekai Seiji Shiryo** is published by the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party.

EVENT

(India)

The September 24 issue of Indian weekly **Event** reprinted the full text of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung. (KCNA)

Foreign Minister Sends Letter to U.N.

"UNCURK"—Disgraceful Tool Hired by U.S. Imperialists

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent on October 28 a letter exposing the deceptive nature of the "annual report" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" submitted to the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly to Corneliu Manescu, President of the 22nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, asking them to circulate without delay his letter and the enclosed statement of the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers, dated October 27, exposing the deceptive nature of the fraudulent "elections" held in South Korea under the "supervision" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to representatives of the member states of the United Nations as official documents of the United Nations.

The letter reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists are hatching another heinous scheme against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by putting into action the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which they forcibly manufactured at the United Nations against the will of the Korean people in an attempt to "justify" their aggression against Korea under the name of the United Nations and have all along utilized as an instrument for their aggression.

Having put the so-called Korean question on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly unlawfully, the U.S. imperialists made the "UNCURK" release its "annual report" slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This "annual report," as always, is filled with falsehood and fabrication and completely distorted the actual conditions in Korea.

The "UNCURK," in its "annual report," clamoured about a fictitious "infiltration" from the north and attempted to shift the responsibility for the procrastination of Korean reunification onto the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to cover up the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, under the signboard of the United Nations, have occupied South Korea by force of arms and continually obstructed the peaceful unification of Korea, and are frantically endeavouring to start a new war in Korea.

But it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are blocking the unification of Korea and manoeuvring to unleash new hostilities today, as was already pointed out clearly in the Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated October 18, 1967.

Due to the ever intensified provocative manoeuvres on the part of U.S. imperialism, a dangerous situation is being created in Korea today, which may cause another war at any moment, and this is gravely threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The "UNCURK" described the economy of South Korea as "growing" and the people's living as "stabilized" in an attempt to camouflage the malicious consequences of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism that dominates South Korea.

This, too, is a total fallacy and deception.

South Korea's economy has been impoverished and the people's livelihood reduced to the greatest misery today, millions of unemployed are roaming about the streets, and more than a million farm households which have run out of provisions are languishing in hunger although it is the harvesting season now.

The "UNCURK" cannot cover up this reality by whatever fraud and concoction.

What a shameless lie the "UNCURK" invents has been exposed more glaringly by its allegation that the so-called "presidential election" and "national assembly election" held in South Korea last May and June were conducted "in good order," "efficiently" and "freely."

In fact, these "elections" were no more than "farces" devised by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, by fully mobilizing their army and police, and other repressive forces and resorting to every conceivable dirty means and methods such as terror and repression, fraudulence and swindle in order to embellish their fascist rule of terror.

The Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers has recently issued a statement thoroughly laying bare the deceptive nature of the fraudulent "elections" held in South Korea.

I am enclosing herewith the statement of the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers to acquaint you and the representatives of the member states of the United Nations with the true picture of the "elections."

As is seen, the "annual report" of the "UNCURK" is a deceptive document full of fallacies and concoctions.

This "annual report" again shows undoubtedly the fact that the "UNCURK" is nothing but a disgraceful tool hired by U.S. imperialism for the execution of its policy of aggression in Korea.

The "UNCURK" must be dissolved, the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" must get out from there without delay, and the question of Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves peacefully.

I consider that you should pay due attention to this.

At the same time, I hope you will circulate without delay this letter and the statement of the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers attached hereto to representatives of the member states of the United Nations as official documents of the United Nations and give me a reply on the result.

(Continued from Page 6)

prises and co-op farms, prominent scientists, men of letters and artists and genuine, fine representatives of people of various strata enjoying the people's deep confidence who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader, are thoroughly equipped with the only ideas of the Party and are devotedly working for the country's reunification and socialist construction.

The meetings also nominated as candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly cadres of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Korean traders and industrialists, women and educators in Japan who, consistently upholding in a far-off alien land the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are faithful to the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and who are devotedly working in defence of the national interests and democratic, national rights of the Korean residents in Japan and for the prosperity and independent reunification of the country.

At the meetings for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly, those who delivered reports and other speakers evinced their firm resolve that they, closely rallied with the singleness of ideology and purpose around the Party Central Committee and the D.P.R.K. Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, singleheartedly holding high the banner of the Party, the banner of revolution and following the path shown by the Party and the Leader, would certainly achieve the country's reunification and the victory of the revolution throughout the country within the present generation.

Meanwhile, nomination of candidates for the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts) and counties started in all parts of the country on October 25.

Korea-Mauritania Agreements on Trade and on Scientific, Technical Co-operation Signed

The agreements on trade and on scientific and technical co-operation were signed on October 27 in Pyongyang between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Present at the signing ceremony were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier; Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade; Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Present from the Mauritanian side were His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party; Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party; Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah, Member of the National Political Bureau and Permanent Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party, in charge of the Mission of the Presidency; Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Chinese People's Republic; Fall Malick, Deputy to the National Assembly and General Secretary of the Union of Mauritanian Workers; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Director of the Office of the President; Haiba Moctar, Economic and Financial Counsellor to the President; Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Planning; Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of the Technical Service of the Ministry of Equipment; Moulaye Hassan, Chief of Protocol; and other suite members.

The agreements were signed on behalf of the D.P.R.K. Government by Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade, and on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning.

Under the agreement on trade, Korea will supply Mauritania with machine tools, ferrous and non-ferrous metal rolled goods, chemical goods, foodstuffs, fabrics, goods of domestic use, miscellaneous metal goods and Mauritania will provide Korea with iron ore, copper ore, leather and wool, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Under the agreement on scientific and technical co-operation the two sides will exchange scientific and technical documentation and research data needed in various fields of the national economy, inspection groups, trainees and specialists on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The agreements will be conducive to expanding and strengthening the bonds of friendship formed between the peoples of both countries and strengthening mutual co-operation in the development of the national economy and in scientific and technical fields.

Korea Belongs to the Korean People

"Resolution" Adopted without Participation of D.P.R.K. Representative Is Invalid

The so-called Korean question is to be discussed illegally again at the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly by the coercion of U.S. imperialism.

In connection with this, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 20 and sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its criminal scheme to continue to utilise the United Nations for its aggressive purposes in Korea.

Through its statements, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly clarified that if the United Nations is to act in conformity with the spirit of its Charter and its mission, it should repeal all the illegal resolutions on Korea adopted under the pressure of U.S. imperialism and take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

This just demand of the Korean people is enlisting the unanimous support of all the countries and peoples that value justice.

Voices calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK" are being raised more and more even within the U.N.

In the current U.N. General Assembly, too, the socialist countries and Cambodia put forth the question of the "withdrawal of the U.S. army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the flag of the U.N." and three countries—Cambodia, the Congo (B) and Yemen—"the question of the dissolution of the 'UNCURK'."

The Korean people consider these proposals reasonable and fully support them.

U.S. imperialism, however, turning a deaf ear to the fair world public opinion, is continuously and viciously scheming to utilise the U.N. for its aggressive purposes.

Foreign news dispatches say that the U.S. imperialists are trying unilaterally to invite the Pak Jung Hi clique, which can represent none of the Koreans, to take part in the discussion of the "Korean question," ignoring the will of the majority of the U.N. member states and that they have submitted again a preposterous "resolution" on the "conditional invitation" of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, in an attempt to continue to exclude the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative. This is an unlawful action entirely contrary to the U.N. Charter and is a debasement of and challenge to the national dignity of the Korean people.

Under ridiculous pretexts, the U.S. imperialists repeatedly prevented the representative of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, from taking part in the "discussion of the Korean question" at the U.N. over the past 20 years. This time, too, they are shamelessly trying to exclude the participation of the D.P.R.K. representative in the discussion of the "Korean question." The reason is that they extremely fear the disclosure by the D.P.R.K. representative of the truths about their colonial rule over South Korea and about their criminal moves to unleash war in Korea.

By no means, however, can the U.S. imperialists ever cover up their criminal nature as the invader of Korea, as the disturber of peace and as the main culprit hampering Korea's reunification.

Originally, the Korean question is one of restoring unity to a temporarily divided country and is a domestic affair to be solved by the Korean people themselves.

From the outset, therefore, the Korean people have resolutely been opposing and rejecting any interference by outside forces in the Korean question, and they are doing so at present.

It is natural that, so long as the questions on Korea are discussed at the U.N., the representative of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, should take part in it. It is clear to all that no "condition" should be attached to this.

The D.P.R.K. Government has consistently abided by the principles of the U.N. Charter. It is the United States that has trampled underfoot the U.N. Charter and prejudiced the authority of the U.N.

Under the name of the U.N., the U.S. imperialists carried on the war of aggression against the Korean people for three years. Even today they are occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," and are frantically stepping up the preparations for another war of aggression in Korea.

It has already been known to the world that large numbers of South Korean puppet troops which were flung into the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Vietnamese people carried the "U.N. flag" with them.

It is also a well-known fact that all these impermissible criminal actions have been approved and justified through the unilateral "resolutions" of the U.N. on the so-called Korean question cooked up under the pressure of U.S. imperialism.

Such a disgraceful farce should not be continued any longer. This is the unanimous demand of the unbiased world public opinion and such voices keep mounting even within the U.N.

At the current U.N. General Assembly, the five countries— Cambodia, the Congo (B), Guinea, Mali and Mongolia —proposed unconditionally to invite the representative of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, to take part in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. This is a just demand which no one can decline.

This notwithstanding, U.S. imperialism is resorting to vicious schemes to hinder this proposal from being adopted.

The Korean people will never recognise whatever "resolutions" the U.N. may adopt arbitrarily without the participation and consent of their representative and consider them null and void. This is the position of the Korean people invariable both in the past and at present. Korea belongs to the Korean people and the Korean people alone can solve the Korean question. No one has the right and competence to meddle in this.

Today the Korean people are filled with a firm determination to achieve the independent reunification of their country, rejecting any interference by outside forces in their internal affairs. We are convinced that all the peoples respecting national sovereignty and desirous of the just solution of the Korean question will express more active support for and solidarity with our people in the struggle for realisation of this just cause.

U.S. Imperialists Must Quit S. Korea At Once

U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres to Unleash a New War in Korea

In connection with the grave situation in which the U.S. imperialists are running wild to launch another aggressive war in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on October 18.

The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a military base for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and are stepping up preparations for unleashing another war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they are continually bringing into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction. They are expanding military installations everywhere, speeding up the militarization of the economy and are strengthening wartime posture all over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are actively dragging the Japanese militarists into their manoeuvrings for unleashing another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have already placed under their unified command the South Korean puppet army and so-called "Self-Defence Corps," the revived Japanese army, and are further strengthening military collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists including Japan's supply of equipment to the South Korean puppet army.

Then, the U.S. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating acts of military provocation to ignite the fuse to an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors up to September 1967 since the Korean armistice in July 1953 amount to as many as over 52,000 cases, counting only those officially presented at the Military Armistice Commission.

Especially, since warmonger Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, their military provocations have become more malignant.

The number of the bullets and shells the U.S. imperialist aggressor army fired into the areas of the northern part of Korea in one year from last October to the end of September this year is more than five times as large as that they had fired in the past 13 years after the armistice.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are not confined to a certain area, but involve the whole area of the Demilitarized Zone—the air, the sea, the land and riversides.

As a result, the situation in Korea has become extremely tense and a dangerous situation has been created in which war may break out at any moment.

The Korean armistice is maintained, as is pointed out in the memorandum, only thanks to the untiring efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace and its powerful defence posture to cope with the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

In an attempt to cover up these criminal acts and divert the attention of the South Korean people and the world's people elsewhere, the crafty U.S. imperialists are croaking about the non-existent "communist menace" and "infiltration" from the north. They even describe as an "infiltration from the north" all forms of struggle, ever-mounting armed struggle included, the South Korean people are waging against their harsh colonial rule of fascist terror and their schemes for provoking a new war.

No matter what "anti-communist" racket they may resort to, however, the U.S. imperialists bent on wrecking the armistice and unleashing another aggressive war cannot cover up their criminal nature nor can they repress the righteous anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The Korean people cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupying South Korea, are more viciously scheming to unleash a new war against the Korean people. The Korean people who are receiving the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, are fully prepared to cope with any aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare to launch another aggressive war in Korea, the Korean people will finally wipe out the aggressors from this land.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists constitutes the root cause which obstructs the reunification of Korea, brings all manner of sufferings and misfortunes on the South Korean people and creates the danger of a new war.

The expulsion of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea is a precondition for the removal of the danger of a new war in Korea and for the reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once.

Provocative Moves of U.S. Imperialists and Israel Against U.A.R. People

According to news dispatches the Israeli aggressors concentrated artillery bombardments on the Suez Canal zone of the United Arab Republic on October 24, killing many peaceable inhabitants and destroying factory facilities including an oil refinery and dwellings.

The U.A.R. troops immediately dealt a retaliatory blow to the aggressors, destroyed ten tanks and five military vehicles of Israel and shot down one jet-plane.

The planned artillery bombardments against the Suez Canal zone of the U.A.R. are a provocative act of new, grave aggression committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists to unleash a new war in the Near and Middle East. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists are dreaming of forcing the U.A.R. people to accept their brigandish claim by applying pressure on the latter through their continued military attacks.

In face of this situation the people of Arab countries are taking a resolute stand to defend to the end the honour of their nation and territorial integrity and repulse the aggressors.

The sinking by the U.A.R. troops of the Israeli destroyer "Eilath," which had repeatedly intruded into the territorial waters of the U.A.R., was a well-deserved punishment to the provocateurs, a just defence measure of a sovereign state and the manifestation of the firm determination of the U.A.R. people.

It is quite clear that the recent provocative acts of aggression committed more frequently by the Israeli expansionists against the U.A.R. have been perpetrated under the direct instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

Inciting the expansionist ambition of the Israeli aggressors, the U.S. imperialists have officially announced that they would resume the supply of weapons to Israel on a large scale, while expressing their "regret" over the sinking of the destroyer "Eilath" and even clamouring about the "readiness to join in battle" of their Sixth Fleet.

The sinister move of the U.S. imperialists impelling the Israeli expansionists toward a new aggression is an intolerable challenge not only to the Arab peoples but also to the progressive people of the whole world.

The Korean people condemn with burning indignation the U.S. imperialists and Israel for their action to start a new war against the U.A.R. and fully support the just steps of the U.A.R. people who are administering heavy blows to the aggressors.

The Korean people who always stand firmly on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, are full of a determination to further strengthen militant solidarity with and give more active support to the Arab peoples who are fully preparing themselves to cope with the more vicious actions of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Israeli aggressors, for starting a new war.

With no provocative moves for aggression can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists subdue the Arab peoples and satisfy their brigandish claim.

The final victory is in store for the Arab peoples who are resolutely struggling to defend their just cause.

Kim Sung Hyong

A rocket gun unit of the U.A.R.

Statement

of the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers

On the Deceptive Nature of the Fraudulent "Elections" Held Under the "Supervision" of the "UNCURK" in South Korea

The Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a statement on October 27 exposing the deceptive nature of the "elections" held in South Korea under the "supervision" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Following is the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists have already occupied South Korea for more than 20 years, enforcing military fascist colonial rule of terror there.

But faced with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule is shaking, and is disintegrating rapidly as the days go by.

The so-called "Presidential election" and "National Assembly election" held in South Korea last May and June were another dirty farce staged by the American imperialists in order to prop up their shaky colonial ruling system at all costs and step up their aggressive policy by rigging up the "return" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique conducted the heinous irregular "elections" unprecedented in all ages and places by means of terror and suppression, threat and blackmailing, kidnapping and murder, bribery and deception, fraud and swindle, putting their armed forces and police, and all other repressive forces and government authority into action.

The latest irregular "elections" held by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique far surpassed in foulness all the illegal "elections" conducted so far by the former South Korean puppets.

Nevertheless, U.S. imperialism and its instrument of aggression, "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," have, as usual, clamoured that the latest "elections" were "fair elections," and tried to cloak the foul nature of the "elections" with the U.N. flag.

The Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers issues this statement as it deems it necessary to throw light on the real nature of the May 3rd "Presidential election" and June 8th "National Assembly election" in South Korea, thereby exposing to the whole world once again what a detestable illegal fraud is the so-called "U.N.-supervised election" advertized by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and what a brazen-faced liar is the "UNCURK" which always describes it as "fair election."

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In an endeavour to rig up their return in the last "elections," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on instructions of U.S. imperialism, had long since suppressed the will of people of all strata and blockaded the activities of the opposition forces by mobilizing all their repressive forces on a big scale and prearranged every conceivable act of fraudulence in great detail on the strength of their financial power and government authority.

Since a year before the "elections" the Pak Jung Hiites had reinforced their repressive forces on a big scale and intensified fascist oppression, thus driving South Korean society into a cauldron of terror and suspense on the eve of the "elections."

In one year of 1966 alone, as part of preparations for the "elections," they newly set up scores of police stations, over 200 police sub-stations and police-boxes, while increasing police by 5,800 and more (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Oct. 20, 1966).

The South Korean puppet clique had originally possessed formidable forces of repression—more than 35,000 police, more than 370,000 agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," over 320,000 police intelligence agents and some 20,000 members of the "Counter-intelligence Corps."

Already at the beginning of 1967, the Pak Jung Hiites made "the whole police perform their duty in a state of emergency" and spread an "emergency police cordon" throughout South Korea a few days before the "elections."

On May 3, the day of the "Presidential election," "quasi-state of emergency" was proclaimed with uniformed and plain-clothes policemen assigned to the "polling stations" and "counting stations" at all times (Seoul, May 2, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**), and on the occasion of the June 8th "National Assembly election," "state of emergency A" was proclaimed from June 2 to 10 and the entire police were made to be on duty for 24 hours (Seoul, June 2, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Arrests and repression, terror and bloodshed prevailed in South Korean society on the eve of the "elections," a few examples of which are cited below:

Ri Chun U (41) of Kwangju, South Cholla Province, and Kim Guk Ju (62) of Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, were seriously injured on their faces and bodies stabbed with daggers by the "election" canvassers of the Pak Jung Hi clique, and Kim Gun Su, an opposition "poll-watcher" at the Gyodong "voting district," Kyongju, fell in a critical condition as a result of their violence in group (Kwangju, Apr. 17, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**; Taegu, May 1, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

Kim Ju Han of Suwon, Kyonggi Province, was assaulted by a gang of six armed terrorists (South Korean **Central Radio**, Apr. 17, 1967), while in Pusan, four opposition members who had been observing the Pak Jung Hi clique "buying votes" were attacked by a group of terrorists, and were kidnapped or were missing (Pusan, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

During the electioneering of the opposition at Seoul, the Seoul metropolitan police authorities mobilized over 3,000 police and a mobile force some 500 strong and stationed them in the city, and assigned more than 2,500 mobile force members as well as uniformed police at the place of the meeting alone, thereby creating an atmosphere of terror and obstructing the electioneering (Seoul, Apr. 22, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hiites arrested and detained many people at random on charge of violation of the "Anti-Communist Law" or the "Election Law."

For example, the Hwasun police station, South Cholla Province, "charged with crimes" a total number of over 3,000 "electors" in 13 sub-counties—80 persons per sub-county on an average—as of April 22 (Kwangju, May 23, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**), while in Seoul, more than 20 opposition members were arrested by police on April 21 alone (Seoul, Apr. 21, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

How frantically the Pak Jung Hi clique suppressed the people can easily be imagined even from the fact that an 11-year-old girl named Sim Chun Hi was arrested and detained in Inchon on April 14 on the "charge of violation" of the "Presidential Election Law" (Inchon, Apr. 15, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

While repressing the people by such frantic suppressive measures, the Pak Jung Hiites overtly made arrangements for all sorts of fraud and swindle to draw a false picture as if the people "voted for" them.

To this end they had worked out in advance numerous "operational plans" such as "Operation Tiger" and "Rice Harvesting Programme."

These "operational plans" set it as the goal to secure 1,310,000 votes from the "members of the Republican Party" of the Pak Jung Hi clique plus 1,860,000 votes by "buying votes," 1,200,000 votes by "advance voting," 600,000 votes by blackmailing and bribing military and civil service personnel and 500,000 votes from "the government-authorized enterprises all over the country," and aimed at all sorts of swindle by means of "vote-buying, and advance voting, voting by proxy, manipulation of ballots, bribing opposition poll-watchers and employees of the election administration committees at each Party branch" (Seoul, Apr. 28, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

In order to implement the "operational plans," the Pak Jung Hi gang squandered a tremendous sum of "election" fund amounting to several billion *won* out of the "political funds" received from U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists and the puppet "government" finances expropriated from the people (Seoul, Jun. 19, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo** bureau).

During their "electioneering" in Seoul on April 28, 1967, the Pak Jung Hi clique handed out 500 *won* to each of those who were in charge of mobilizing the audience (Seoul, Apr. 29, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**), and in Raju county they classified the whole "electorate" into three categories according to which "ballot papers" were bought for 200 *won*, 500 *won* and 1,000 *won* respectively (Kwangju, Jun. 7, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In Chindo an "imitation ballot paper" and 200 *won* in cash were circulated to each household, and in Mokpo "ballot papers" were bought for 2,000-2,500 *won* each (Mokpo, Jun. 8, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**; Seoul, Jun. 6, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hiites also scattered "gifts" worth 500-1,000 *won* per household.

In the city of Kwangju, 4,000-5,000 bags of flour were stacked at their six temporary offices, and

(Continued on Page 10)

Korean People Vehemently Condemn Odious Crimes of U.S. Imperialists in Vietnam

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 29 in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are again taking the dangerous road of further escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, savagely bombing populous sections in the centre of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and its suburbs.

The statement reads:

Of late the U.S. imperialists are again taking the dangerous road of further escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors carried out a saturation bombing over Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on October 25 by dropping steel pellet bombs on many residential quarters in the centre, Long Vien Bridge and a number of the most crowded streets. Earlier, on the 23rd and 24th they fired missiles on a heavily-populated area in the suburbs of Hanoi.

Such barbarous air raids perpetrated at a time when massive struggles against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam are gaining in strength in all parts of the world are not only an extremely grave crime against the Vietnamese people but also a most blatant challenge to all the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

The entire Korean people vehemently condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for this odious crime.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently trying to seek a way out of their grave military setbacks in the aggressive war in Vietnam and daily growing political crisis in the wider escalation of war.

They are ever more viciously bombing and shelling Haiphong, Demilitarized Zone, Vinh Linh area and Quang Binh Province, intensifying homicidal attacks by dispatching one more brigade of U.S. army to South Vietnam, and are scheming to draw in more South Korean puppet troops and troops of Australia, New Zealand and other satellite countries.

Now the U.S. imperialist aggressors are contemplating to launch a large-scale offensive from land against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. All this fact clearly shows that the new "peace negotiation" hoax of U.S. imperialism is nothing but a trite artifice to cover up its plot for war escalation and to deceive world public opinion.

The U.S. imperialists should clearly realise where their reckless war escalation scheme will lead them to.

All the socialist countries and world's progressive people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists to further escalate their aggressive war in Vietnam.

The more the U.S. imperialists escalate their aggressive war in Vietnam, the deeper they will be driven into the abyss, only hastening their final defeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the October 25 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which reaffirmed once again the unshakable determination of the Vietnamese people to fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggressors till a final victory.

The Korean people will fight to the end firmly hand in hand with the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and actively assist with all might their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists should definitively and unconditionally stop bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and immediately pull out of South Vietnam, taking their aggressive army and the troops of their satellite countries as well as all the lethal weapons with them.

Statement

of the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers

On the Deceptive Nature of the Fraudulent "Elections" Held Under the "Supervision" of the "UNCURK" in South Korea

(Continued from Page 9)

"slips for a half bag and one *gwan* of flour" were distributed to the audience at the "electioneering meetings sponsored by the Republican Party" (Kwangju, Apr. 27, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**), and on April 27, "meals" were given to 150,000 persons who had attended the "electioneering lectures" (Kwangju, Apr. 28, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Besides, a pair of rubber shoes was distributed to each of the entire "electorate" in the city of Kwangju (Kwangju, May 3, 1967 —**Hapdong News Agency**).

The "candidates of the Republican Party" of the Pak Jung Hi clique provided the "electorate" with rubber shoes and cigarette lighters engraved with their names and other things, together with their name-cards (Seoul, May 22, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In Taejon, South Chungchong Province, a "Congress of Deputies of Ex-soldiers" was held, where the audience were given handkerchiefs (Taejon, Apr. 13, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hi gang gave "drinking bouts" everywhere to win over and deceive the "electorate."

Starting from a few days before the "election day," they saw that "supporters of Pak Jung Hi" were entertained with "wine, noodles and rice cake" all over South Korea (Seoul, May 6, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo** bureau), while "the barrels of rice wine were brought" to the entrances of the alleys where "drinking feasts" were held for those who had scattered handbills charging the "opposition candidates" (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Jun. 8, 1967).

In Kwangju, "a sum of 500 *won* was given to each neighbourhood unit for wine" throughout the town on the evening of May 2 (Kwangju, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**), and, what is more, the "headman" of Chongyang county, South Chungchong Province, gave 12,000 to 15,000 *won* each to the "sub-county heads" under his jurisdiction, "instructing them to hold drinking bouts for the voters who were disaffected toward the Republican Party" (Seoul, May 2, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

The South Korean press said that the Pak Jung Hi clique "have even made pious women drink wine and thereby impaired our beautiful manners and customs" (Waegwan, May 28, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

On the evening of June 7, the day before the "election day," the Pak Jung Hiites distributed 1,500 *won* to each of 30 households in a village of Osanri, Ryong-in county, Kyonggi Province, and told the villagers that two oxen would be offered as "prize" according to how many "yes votes" would be cast for them (Seoul, Jun. 8, 1967—**Pusan Ilbo** bureau).

The Pak Jung Hi clique did not even hesitate to bargain civil service posts for the latest "election" frauds.

They threatened and intimidated "civil service personnel" into working for the irregular "elections," telling them that they would be "promoted" if they committed frauds well during the "elections" but, if not, they would be "dismissed."

In all cities and counties of South Cholla Province, the "township, sub-county and *dong* heads" were forced to submit "letters of resignation," which, they were told, would be disposed of according to the "results of the voting" (Kwangju, May 31, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

The "headman" of Ronsan county, South Chungchong Province, gave 100,000 *won* each to "tally clerks" and asked them to replace the votes cast for "opposition candidates with those for Pak Jung Hi" while "counting ballots," promising them to "ensure their promotion" (Seoul, May 3, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Meanwhile the Pak Jung Hi clique deprived various businessmen of their "business licenses" as they failed to draw them over to their side (Seoul, Jun. 2, 1967 —**Dongyang News Agency**).

How much money the Pak Jung Hi clique spent for bribery and swindle is clearly seen even from the fact that each "Republican Party candidate" spent "election fund ranging from 50-60 million *won* at the minimum to 200-300 million *won*" for the "National Assembly election" (Seoul, Jun. 19, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo** bureau).

In the "elections," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resorted to an artifice of giving no "ballot paper" for no reason to those who might vote against them or abstain from voting or intentionally omitting their names from the "voters' lists," whereas they manufactured numerous "bogus electors" by registering the dead and minors still under "election" age or by registering the same persons two or three times.

According to the investigation into 15,380 cases at Dongdaemun district, A, Seoul, "ballot notices" were sent to 1,927 "bogus electors" but were not sent to 203 "electors" (Seoul, May 1, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, there were more than 22,000 "bogus electors" at central and eastern districts alone, and a considerable number of "bogus electors" at other districts, too (Taegu, Jun. 10, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In Taejon, "ballot notices were sent to those under election age, who accounted for 15 per cent of the total voters" (Seoul, May 2, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At Gyodongri, Yanggi sub-county, Asan county, South Chungchong Province, "ballot notices" were not sent to 47 persons out of 332 "voters," whereas at Gutannamdong, "they were even sent to all the first- and second-year children of primary schools" (Seoul, May 2, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At the 14th *tong* and 15th *tong*, Galhyondong, Sodaemun district, Seoul, 166 households were omitted, and at the 2nd neighbourhood unit, 5th *tong*, Hongjedong, only 6 out of 70 voters received "ballot notices," while at the 2nd neighbourhood unit, 16th *tong*, Hannamdong, "only two households, that is, the families of an armyman and the neighbourhood unit head, were given the notices" (Seoul, May 2, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At an "electoral district" in Kwangju city, South Cholla Province, there were more than 15,000 "bogus electors" among some 98,800 persons registered as "eligible voters" (Kwangju, Jun. 8, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At Paju district, Kyonggi Province, it was exposed that "Ri Yun Pil who died 10 years ago and many other deceased had cast their ballots on record" (Seoul, Aug. 23, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo bureau**).

How many "ghost electors" the Pak Jung Hi clique manufactured can also be seen in the fact that "there was an increase of approximately 700,000 eligible voters across the nation only in about 10 days after the May 3rd Presidential election" (Seoul, May 25, 1967, **Dongyang News Agency**).

Having manufactured such a great number of "bogus electors," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made frantic efforts for "voting by proxy" for them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique formed "three-man teams," "five-man teams," "six-man teams," "seven-man teams," "ten-man teams," etc., members of which were made to enter the "polling booths" all together on the "voting" day and "cast votes by proxy" for "bogus electors" by various methods (Seoul, May 29, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**; Mokpo, May 29, 1967 **Hapdong News Agency**).

Still not too sure of these "setups," they formed "proxy-voting group" for each "*tong* and neighbourdhood unit" to "vote by proxy" with the "youth task units" protecting them (Seoul, Jun. 7, 1967—**Pusan Ilbo** bureau).

According to the "proxy-vote plan" mapped out by the Pak Jung Hi clique, "ballot notices for ghost voters" would be distributed to proper persons in each city and county "for proxy-voting," and the "proxy-voting groups" would be assigned "during the curfew hours" on the dawn of the "election" day. In case the "voting by proxy" was discovered by the "poll-watchers of the opposition," the "youth task unit" members or the "election administration officers of Republican Party" would force unprovoked quarrels on them and then, call for police and drive them out of the polling places to continue "voting by proxy" (Seoul, Jun. 7, 1967—**Pusan Ilbo** bureau).

They decided to resort to "relay voting" in "voting by proxy" (Mokpo, Jun. 7, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

In Namwon, North Cholla Province, the "regional branch of the Republican Party" and the "police station" schemed to produce more than 100 "proxy ballots" for each "voting district" so as to obtain more than 6,000 "yes ballots," and formed "two-man teams" and "five-man teams" for "relay voting" (Seoul, Jun. 6, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hi clique had, in this way, long worked out openly the fraudulent irregular "elections" at the point of bayonet and by mobilizing all their government authority and financial power. That is why the South Korean people said that "there is no use of holding the elections," and did not recognize the "elections" as real elections from the outset.

(2)

On the days of the "elections," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique threw even more stringent police cordons than those they had premeditated and formed previously, committed plain terrorist outrages at the "polling" places and indulged in all sorts of indescribably dirty frauds and swindles such as "ballot-box stuffing," "voting by proxy," "open voting" and so on.

In the city of Seoul alone, they posted 4,555 police at 673 "polling stations" and assigned 1,717 "counter-intelligence agents" to 13 police stations on the day of the "Presidential election" (Seoul, Jun. 8, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

At the "counting station" of Yongdo district, Pusan, more than 100 policemen armed with carbines were posted (Pusan, Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**), and the Umsong police station of North Chungchong Province instructed the police sub-station chiefs under its jurisdiction to ensure "election victory" for the "Republican Party candidates" by "fully mobilizing administrative power" in "co-operation" with the township and sub-county heads (Seoul, Jul. 14, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

At Yongdungpo district A, Seoul, Jong Chang Yong was forced out of the "polling place" 20 minutes before the "voting" started and got a pelting rain of kicks and blows before being kidnapped and lost.

At "polling stations" No. 1 and No. 2 of Mihungdong, a group of over 20 terrorists appeared and assaulted four persons including Bak Gi Yong, a "poll-watcher." When people tried to check their outrages, the attackers threatened "to kill them after the voting" and continued their misconduct (Seoul, Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

At Hadong, South Kyongsang Province, four "Republican Party" members brought a hound to the "polling station" and set it at a "poll-watcher," committing outrages on him in group (Seoul, Jun. 19, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo** bureau).

At all the "polling stations" in Changhung county, South Cholla Province, the opposition "poll-watchers" were chased out by the police on the ground that they had hampered the "voting" when they tried to see how the "ballot papers" had been distributed (Kwangju, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At "voting district No. 1" of Gumdong, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, a gang of terrorists outraged Ri Yong Nam, a "poll-watcher," by turns and dragged him out (Kunsan, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At the Sodong "polling station" in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, a terrorist carrying a carbine with him entered the "polling booth" during the "voting" and "threatened people" (Kwangju, May 4, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

At two "polling stations" in Songsan sub-county, Goryong county, North Kyongsang Province, "poll-watchers" were blocked from entering into "polling booths" for three hours while fraudulent "ballots" were cast (Taegu, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**), and at the "polling station" of Bongdok district No. 1, fraudulent "votes" were cast for two hours without the "observation" of opposition "poll-watchers" (Taegu, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In this way, the Pak Jung Hi clique drove the "polling places" into a chaotic mess and an atmosphere of horror, before casting fraudulent ballots in bundles" at will or "voting by proxy" for "bogus voters."

At "polling station No. 2" of Daesadong, Taejon, South Chungchong Province, terrorist groups of the "Republican Party," having dragged out opposition "members of the election administration committee," marked for the "Republican Party" candidate on the 200 "ballots" which were on the table to be distributed to the "voters," opened the "ballot box" and filled it with the ballots before running away (Taejon, Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

"Ballot-box stuffing" took place at "polling station No. 2" of Yangdong, Yangpyong county, Kyonggi Province, and "polling station No. 2" of Hwawon sub-county, Haenam county, South Cholla Province, and in Inchon, Chonju, Namhae, Yongju and many other parts (Seoul, May 4, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**; Seoul, Jun. 9, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

At the "polling station" of Jungangdong, Wonju, Gangwon Province, a "head of neighbourhood unit" was found out while carrying with him 4-5,000 "ballot papers" for "stuffing" (Seoul, May 3, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Innumerable cases of such "ballot-box stuffing" were revealed also in the course of "ballot counting" later on.

At the "counting station" of Hapchon county, South Kyongsang Province, "a bundle of 250 ballots" were found stuffed, which were not folded piece by piece (Pusan, May 4. 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Numerous "stuffed ballots" were found at other "polling stations" including "polling station No. 3" of Garak sub-county, Kimhae county, where 132 "stuffed ballots" were found (Seoul, Jun. 9, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

At Sinjongdong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, a *dong* office employee gave a "neighbourdhood unit head" "ballot papers" for Hwang Sang Sung and 41 others to "vote in their stead" (Seoul, May 3, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**), while in Wonju, Gangwon Province, a "head of neighbourhood unit" was found out when carrying 500 "voting papers" into the "polling booth" (Seoul, Jun. 8, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

Such "proxy-voting" "took place in all the 131 places throughout the country without exception" (Seoul, Jun. 19, 1967—**Kookje Shinbo** bureau).

In Mokpo people were knocked up to cast "ballots in advance" between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning before the "voting" started (Mokpo, Jun. 8, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Along with the "proxy-voting," the Pak Jung Hi clique enforced "open voting" by all sorts of threat and intimidation.

Thus no secrecy was ensured at all for the "voting."

The "poll-watchers" of the opposition were forced out everywhere and "completely open voting was conducted in which the voters had to show their ballots to government party poll-watchers after marking for the government candidates and then cast them into the ballot boxes," and the organized "open voting was conducted at each village under the supervision of neighbourhood unit heads" (Bolgyo, Jun 8, 1967 —**Hapdong News Agency**).

At "polling station No. 1" in Bolgyo, all the village "heads" who had brought the "voters" there, "carried with them bundles of the ballot notices for bogus voters, distributing them to those voters supporting the Republican Party, and forced them to vote again in the afternoon" (Pusan,

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued from Page 10)

Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**; Bolgyo, Jun. 8, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

The "open voting" was conducted also by completely opening the "marking booths at the voting stations" (Taegu, May 3, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

The "open voting" was most prevalent in the puppet army.

In the South Korean puppet army "the voting proceeded in an utterly open manner at the table in the company commander's office under his watch to compel every one to vote for No. 7, which was the marking of the Republican Party candidate, with no secret polling place prepared" (Jun. 8, 1967, South Korean **Central Radio**).

On numerous occasions the Pak Jung Hi clique had distributed "ballot papers" without any "seal of the election administration committees" to those "voters" who did not support them, in their manoeuvre to nullify the papers.

As a result, great confusion was created at various places on the "voting" day as "ballot papers" without the "seals of the election administration committees" were found out.

According to the preliminary data, 190 "ballot papers" without the seals on them were found at "polling district No. 1" in Daeya sub-county, Okgu county, North Cholla Province, and 144 in Gaebokdong, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, 1,217 in Kimhae county, South Kyongsang Province, over 750 in Ryosu and Sunchon and 465 in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, respectively (Seoul, May 3, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**; Seoul, Jun. 9, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hi clique committed many violences to the journalists who covered the proceeding of the "elections" for fear of the disclosure of their oppression, frauds and swindles.

Ghang Myong Chu (30), South Korean **Radio Dongyang** correspondent, was beaten, while covering news, by a group of some 30 "Republican Party" members, who shouted "You beast! You shall die" (Mokpo, Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

A correspondent of South Korean **Radio Dongyang** was severely pommelled on the flank and face by the police when covering the story of a young man who had witnessed the "proxy-voting" by the "Republican Patry," at Chongryangri, Seoul (Seoul, Jun. 8, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

In Mokpo the Pak Jung Hi clique obstructed the news coverage by Ri Gyong Je, correspondent of the **Chosun Ilbo**, Choi Gum Ryong of the **Dong'a Ilbo** and Kim Jong Ho of the **Kyonghyang Shinmun** and took them to a police station by force. They had been sent down to confirm the news that "ballot notices" are being "transacted" illegally at the "polling stations" (Jun. 6, 1967—South Korean **Christian Radio**).

Despite all these malignant acts of fraudulence and swindle perpetrated on the "election" days according to their thoroughly premeditated arrangements, the Pak Jung Hiites were not confident enough, and continued to commit all fraudulences and swindles they could in the course of the "ballot counting."

They mobilized large numbers of police and terrorists and surrounded "ballot-counting places," and under their protection, carried out unprecedented "counting" swindles—"replacing ballots," "replacing ballot boxes" and "cheating the counting"—as prearranged to change the returns in their favour.

Under the command of the police-station chief, more than one hundred policemen armed with carbines rushed to the Yongdo primary school, "ballot-counting place" of Yongdo district, Pusan, and encircled the "ballot-counting room" to ensure the fraudulent "counting of ballots" (Pusan, Jun. 8, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

At Dongdaemun district A, Seoul, over 20 "young Republican Party members" rushed into the "ballot-counting place" and "behaved rudely, crushing the equipment and fittings so that the ballot counting was interrupted for six hours in an atmosphere of terror" (Jun. 9, 1967—South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo**).

In Uisong, North Kyongsang Province, they tried to count eight bundles of "ballots cast for the opposition candidate" as those for the "Republican Party," and when it was exposed, 20 policemen dashed in and did violences, chasing out the opposition "candidate" (Seoul, Jun. 9, 1967—**Donghwa News Agency**).

So many cases were discovered everywhere, in which the Pak Jung Hi clique manufactured their "ballots" by attaching a "ballot for the Republican Party" to each face of the bundles of the "ballots cast for the opposition candidates."

The Pak Jung Hi clique replaced all the "ballot boxes" with others in the areas where the returns would be unfavourable to them according to their calculation.

A "ballot box" was replaced with another and thrown into the sea by the Pak Jung Hi clique while being transported. It was caught in a fishing net later off Yongdo Island, Dolsan sub-county, Ryochon county, South Cholla Province (South Korean **Radio Dongyang**, Jun. 25, 1967).

A lot of half-burnt "opposition ballots" were found in a trash box outside the "counting station" of the Hwasung district (Seoul, Jun. 15, 1967—**AP**).

The Pak Jung Hiites were also very busy nullifying opposition "ballots" in an attempt to rig up their "election victory."

They worked out fraudulent devices such as "piano playing ballots," "flat-iron ballots," "owl ballots," "public information ballots" and "bed-bug ballots."

According to their so-called "Election Law" any "ballot papers" are made invalid when they show more than one red ink mark or cinnabar seal-ink mark on them.

The Pak Jung Hiites took advantage of this and nullified a great number of the "ballots for opposition candidates" in the course of "ballot counting."

They made "tally clerks" smear their finger tips with red ink or cinnabar seal-ink and press the "ballots for opposition candidates" with the five fingers like playing on the piano while sorting out votes, thus nullifying those ballots.

A "tally clerk" who had taken part in "counting ballots" in the Hwasung district near Seoul testified that he had had to "conceal an inkpad in his pocket" to commit the fraudulence and that thousands of the "opposition candidates' ballots" were nullified in this way (Seoul, Jun. 15, 1967—**AP**).

It was also revealed that at district No. 1 of Jungdong, Mokpo, South Cholla Province, "the voting papers were distributed which had been waxed and ironed around the marking of opposition candidates so that they could not affix their seals there," thus nullifying the papers (Mokpo, Jun. 8, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

The ballots made invalid by various manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique amounted to over 580,000 in the last "Presidential election" (South Korean **Central Radio**, May 6, 1967) and more than 340,000 in the "National Assembly election" (Seoul, Jun. 12, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

The Pak Jung Hi clique did not hesitate to announce the "election" returns fabricated and revised wilfully.

At Jinan, North Cholla Province, the Pak Jung Hiites committed such a deceptive act that the "voting rate" exceeded the actual number of the "electorate" by 1.4 per cent. Upset at this, they "revised the figure seven times to make it 91 per cent" (Kwangju, Jun. 14, 1967—**Hapdong News Agency**).

To commit such acts of fraud, the Pak Jung Hi clique made their men "work out and use ciphers for all election records during the elections" and burnt "all the files related to the elections" in order to prevent their irregularities from being laid bare (Seoul, Jul. 14, 1967—**Dongyang News Agency**).

Such is, in general, the true picture of the "Presidential election" and the "National Assembly election" held by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique under the "U.N. supervision," which was reported fragmentally by the South Korean press under fascist suppression.

The so-called "elections" held in South Korea for the sole purpose of camouflaging the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism can never be otherwise.

Referring to the latest "elections," South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo** had this to say:

"In every part of the country police station chiefs, county headmen and superintendants of educational affairs acted as one to wage election campaigns for the Republican Party. There was all and every form of irregularity ranging from threat, charge and restriction to bribery, appeasement and what not... committed by virtue of the organization of over 300,000 trained public officials and a tremendous amount of fund and a high degree of manoeuvrability, the like of which can hardly be found in any previous elections" (Jun. 13, 1967—South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo**).

(3)

People of all walks of life in South Korea infuriated by the extremely brazen, fraudulent irregular "elections" conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, condemned the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang as "usurper of civil rights" and unfolded struggles all over South Korea under the slogans of "The elections are null and void!," "Punish the ringleader of the irregular elections at once!," "Conduct the whole elections again!" and so on.

In the teeth of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the South Korean people stubbornly unfolded various forms of struggle such as mass demonstrations, denunciation meetings, sit-in strikes and hunger strikes.

During the one-month period from June 9 to July 7 alone, the struggle of the South Korean people against the fraudulent irregular "elections" took place in all the nine provinces and more than 60 areas in South Korea, which was participated in by over 236,000 persons—students of 145 schools at all levels and people of all walks of life.

On June 13, more than 2,000 students of the Korea University held a denunciation meeting against the irregular "elections," where they adopted a resolution to the effect that "the June 8th general election is... entirely null and void. We stigmatize those who obstruct the great cause of our nation as traitors to the nation and condemn them sternly." They went out into the street for a demonstration and carried on a bloody battle against the tear bomb-throwing police, hurling stones at them.

On the same day, gathered in front of the "April 19th Monument," hundreds of students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science and Law College, Seoul University, opened and burnt an imitation "Ballot Box for National Ruin" which contained such fraudulent ballots as the "open ballots," "piano playing ballots," "rubber shoe ballots" and "rice-wine ballots" and then staged a sit-in struggle overnight, declaring the "elections" null and void.

On June 14, in Seoul city alone, more than 20,000 students of 18 universities and colleges and 16 high schools held demonstrations and denunciation meetings and knocked down over 100 police who had been unleashed to suppress them.

On June 13, more than 10,000 people staged demonstrations at Kunsan, North Cholla Province, shouting, "We condemn the June 8th election!," "Punish the prime mover of the unlawful election!" and so on.

More than 1,500 students of Tongrae High School in Pusan staged a demonstration under the slogans of "The spirit of April 19th is still alive" and "The soul of the nation is lamenting" and knocked down 63 armed police who had been pouncing upon them.

Scared at the struggles of the South Korean people and students the South Korean puppet clique repressed them barbarously.

They proclaimed "emergency garrison law A" throughout South Korea and fully armed the entire police force and put them in action to suppress the people.

Directed by helicopters, they wielded clubs and threw tear bombs at random, and arrested and imprisoned thousands of people.

Unable to check the struggle of the youth and students even with this, they eventually ordered the closure of all universities and colleges and middle and high schools in South Korea. However, the South Korean people and youth and students carried on their struggle despite the suppression.

On July 3, more than 25,000 students of 17 universities and colleges in Seoul came out for struggle again.

The youths and students adopted a resolution demanding the "nullification of the irregular elections" and "elimination of injustice and corruption" and declared their resolve to "fight out in defiance of any suppression" to satisfy their demands. They stormed the streets like surging waves and staged a demonstration, shouting the slogan of "Punish the prime mover of the irregular elections!" Thus, by their struggles, the South Korean people and youth and students denied the returns of the deceitful irregular "elections" and dealt a blow to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are unable to cope with the political chaos in South Korea, which has been still more aggravated as a result of the unlawful fraudulent "elections" held by themselves. They are not able to run the "National Assembly" normally even today when some months have elapsed since the irregular "elections."

With regard to the situation, a South Korean paper said that in fact South Korea's "National Assembly is merely a nominal national assembly, which is as much as non-existent; it is an apparatus of trampling down and disgracing democracy," and added: "Such is undoubtedly the political trait of today's South Korea, and it is impossible to hide this reality" (South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo** Jul. 11, 1967).

Despite this true picture of the "elections" staged in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are brazen enough to describe the latest "elections" as "fair elections."

Singing in the same tune, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a hired tool of U.S. imperialism, has shamelessly repeated a stereotyped lie, in its "annual report" to the current 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, that the "elections" held in South Korea were conducted "efficiently" and "freely" and "in an orderly manner."

It can hoodwink no one, however.

It only serves to expose to the whole world more glaringly that the "UNCURK" is nothing but a cheap instrument for the aggression of U.S. imperialism manufactured entirely contrary to the United Nations Charter.

The so-called "U.N.-supervised election" the U.S. imperialists have always clamoured for is nothing but an imposture designed to stamp out the freedom of expression of the people's will at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, fabricate the returns of "elections" arbitrarily for the U.S. imperialist purpose of rigging up the puppet "government" and to legalize it under the name of the United Nations.

This heinous nature was revealed more thoroughly by the last "elections."

In its "annual report" the "UNCURK" made a misleading false explanation of the source of the tension created in Korea and the economic situation of South Korea utterly contrary to the actual fact just as it drew an untrue picture of the "elections."

As the Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated October 18, 1967 stated, it is the U.S. imperialists who are frenziedly manoeuvring to provoke a new war in Korea today. Nevertheless, the "UNCURK," distorting the actual fact, alleged that tension has been caused in Korea by what it called the "infiltration" from the north, and schemed to justify the occupation of South Korea by the aggression army of U.S. imperialism and its war provocation manoeuvrings.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" also clamoured that the South Korean economy "has grown" and the people's livelihood has been "stabilized" although the South Korean economy is being bankrupted and ruined as before and the people are in dire distress with millions of unemployed languishing in hunger.

Even the South Korean press, however, has exposed that the "success" of the so-called "Five-Year Plan" advertized by the Pak Jung Hi clique is a frivolous lie, which was deliberately concocted with false figures and that "the people's livelihood is really appalling as it has been reduced to the greatest misery, while the small and medium enterprises are being ruined, and this is the reality" (South Korean paper **Maeil Shinmun**, Jan. 1, 1967).

The "annual report" of the "UNCURK" is always filled with such lies from beginning to end.

By whatever means and methods, the "UNCURK" cannot cover up the criminal manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism for another war, nor hide the miserable reality of South Korea caused by the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

The Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers strongly demands that the United Nations must no longer conduct the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" on the basis of the false "report" of such shameful organization as the "UNCURK," an instrument for aggression of the U.S. imperialists who have abused the name of the U.N., and must repeal all the previous illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" and immediately take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "United Nations forces" and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

The aggression army of U.S. imperialism should withdraw from South Korea, and the question of Korean unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any interference of outside forces peacefully on a democratic basis.

The Korean people will definitely force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and actualize the independent, peaceful unification of the nation with the support of the peace-loving people of the whole world.

Pyongyang, October 27, 1967

Korea—Mali

Bonds of Firm Friendship

On October 31, 1960 when the people of Mali, having proclaimed the establishment of the Republic and entered the stage of a new history, were waging a bitter struggle to smash the vicious destructive and subversive schemes of the imperialists and old and new colonialists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of Mali.

This was an event of epochal significance in the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

On the occasion of this significant day, the Korean people express firm solidarity with the people of Mali who, under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are vigorously advancing along the road of the struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and country's prosperity.

The friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Mali have steadily strengthened and developed in all spheres of politics, economy and culture since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Especially, the visit to the Republic of Mali of a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, and the visit to our country of President Modibo Keita, a friendship envoy of the people of Mali, greatly promoted the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation already formed between the two countries. This not only accords with the aspiration of the peoples of both countries but also greatly contributes to the strengthening of all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are fighting against the schemes of aggression and war of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and which are struggling for national independence and a durable world peace.

The Korean people are happy to see the friendship and solidarity with the people of Mali daily strengthening and to have the diligent and courageous people of Mali as their friends in the common struggle against imperialism.

The people of Mali, who had waged a long, persistent struggle to free themselves from the more than 60 years of the cursed colonial rule of the French colonialists, have, under the leadership of President Modibo Keita, achieved brilliant successes in developing their national economy and culture, training their own cadres and strengthening the unity of the people, while smashing at every step the repeated subversive activities of the internal and external enemies and overcoming all trials and difficulties.

In all spheres of the endeavours for the construction of industry, agriculture, education and culture in Mali today, the line of President Modibo Keita, "To win genuine independence, one must gain economic independence by one's own efforts," is being splendidly carried out.

The achievements made by the people of Mali represent a big blow at the imperialists seeking to block the advance of Mali and subvert her national independence. These achievements also greatly inspire the African people fighting for emancipation and national independence and working to build a new life.

The Korean people are closely bound with the people of Mali in the joint anti-American, anti-imperialist struggle. They, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, are striving to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive army out of their territory and achieve an independent reunification of their country.

Whatever machinations they may hatch, the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism will never arrest the vigorous advance of the peoples of Korea and Mali and hamper the development of the firm relations of friendship and co-operation formed between them in the joint anti-American, anti-imperialist struggle.

23rd Anniv. of Algeria's Nation-wide Armed Uprising

On November 1, 1954, the Algerian people started a nation-wide armed struggle against the French colonialists. This marked a new turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle of the Algerian people for casting off the cursed chains of colonialism and achieving freedom and independence.

On July 5, 1962, the Algerian people put an end to the 130-odd year long colonal rule and won a glorious independence through their arduous armed struggle to repulse the French aggressors who had waged a criminal war with the mobilisation of crack divisions 800,000 strong and a huge number of airplanes, tanks, warships and modern weapons.

The heroic armed struggle of the Algerian people and its victory once again clearly proved the truth that by no outrageous, aggressive war can the imperialists subdue a people who rise up as one firmly taking arms in their hands.

The U.S. imperialists, who had actively backed the French aggressors during the latter's war of aggression against the Algerian people, have systematically carried on their aggressive provocations and subversive activities in an attempt to arrest the advance of the people of Algeria ever since the independence of this country.

In June last, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to ignite an aggressive war against the Arab states and recently they perpetrated vicious provocative acts of sending their warships and planes into the territorial waters and air of Algeria.

The despicable schemes of the U.S.-led imperialists against Algeria were frustrated each time by the resolute struggle of the Algerian people.

The Algerian people with the traditions of anti-imperialist struggle took a resolute position also in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and Israeli expansionists against the Arab states last summer.

The Government and people of Algeria sent troops of the Algerian National People's Army to the front of the United Arab Republic to wipe out the Israeli aggressive troops, severed diplomatic relations with the United States and took a series of important sanctions against the U.S. and British imperialists. Today the Algerian people are standing in a body on the common front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in response to the call of Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne: "All of us should become soldiers of the country. All the people, not by scores or by hundreds or by thousands, should be well versed in handling weapons so that they can take part in action."

The Algerian people are extending firm support and encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and giving every possible support to the African peoples in their national-liberation struggle.

They are extending consistent support to the Korean people in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

The Korean people who are rallied closely behind Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, extend, on the 23rd anniversary of the start of the armed uprising in Algeria, militant greetings to the Algerian people advancing steadfastly on the common front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Sudan Creates a New History

The people of the Sudan who won their independence through the protracted, arduous struggle against the imperialist colonial rule are now advancing vigorously along the road of creating a new history.

They are making great progress in the upbuilding of the economy and culture, having placed under their control the country's economic arteries once monopolised by the British imperialists.

After the independence the Sudanese people nationalized a series of industrial enterprises including the Gezira irrigation company formerly run by Britain and in 1962 it withdrew from the sterling area.

In October 1964, in the Sudan the then military dictatorial regime which had been fawning upon and tailing behind imperialism was overthrown and a new government was established, which started pursuing a neutral, peace-loving foreign policy. This was an event of epochal significance in consolidating the national independence of the Sudan.

The Sudanese people dealt a decisive blow to the U.S.-British imperialists who attempted to sever the southern provinces of the Sudan for the purpose of obstructing the uniform development of this country.

The Sudanese people are taking a firm stand in concert with all the Arab peoples in the struggle to cope with the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and Israeli expansionists against Arab states.

In June last, when Israel launched aggression against Arab countries, the Government of the Sudan expelled American and British diplomats and joined in the common struggle of the Arab countries for firmly defending the national dignity and honour of the Arabs. It is also co-operating with all Arab countries in the endeavours to clear the after-effects of the Israeli aggression.

Of late the Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan sternly accused U.S. imperialism of shielding Israel at the United Nations.

The Korean people who are giving firm support to all the Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors are whole-heartedly rejoicing at the successes the Sudanese people have gained in their struggle for the independent development of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The relations of friendship and co-operation established between the Korean and Sudanese peoples in their common struggle against imperialism are expanding and strengthening day by day.

The Korean people who hold very dear the friendship with the Sudanese people are convinced that in the future, too, the bonds of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Sudan will be strengthened and developed in conformity with the interests of the two peoples and the interests of the common cause of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Criminal Tour of a Warmonger

Recently warmonger Sato toured Southeast Asia on two occasions, harbouring a wild ambition for domination over Asia. On October 21 he flew back to Japan with his trip to Saigon as the last itinerary of his Southeast Asian tour.

His mission in the second tour was, just as had been the case with the first one, to induce Southeast Asian countries actively to join in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam at the dictates of his masters, U.S. imperialists, and to put spurs to the formation of an anti-communist military bloc in accordance with the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism.

Sato's recent tour of Southeast Asia explicitly showed how actively the Japanese militarists are seeking to lay the groundwork for the realisation of their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" as a reward for their service to U.S. imperialism in the execution of its policy for Asian aggression.

In defiance of the strong opposition of the Japanese people at large, Sato visited South Vietnam. This fact itself fully exposes the true colours of Sato as a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism and shows the actual state of things as to how actively the Japanese militarists are involved in the Vietnam war.

The Japanese militarists had raked in 2,200 million dollars of profits during the Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and again today they are annually getting 1,500 million dollars worth of "special orders" from the U.S. imperialists slaughtering the Vietnamese people who have risen up in a just cause, and they are using these "special orders" as a "stimulant" for Japan's return to prosperity.

The Japanese militarists, who had occupied Vietnam and killed two million population there during the Pacific War, far from repenting their crimes, are now zealously fanning up the escalation of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam to make more money.

It was, after all, motivated by such an intention when Sato pleaded in favour of his U.S. masters, prattling in Saigon: "The bombing of North Vietnam should not be suspended unless there is a guarantee that the pause of bombing raids on North Vietnam would bring about concrete results," and when he spoke highly of the South Vietnamese puppets and praised Australia and New Zealand which are sending more of their troops for the aggressive war in Vietnam.

This time, Sato has clearly revealed that the Japanese militarists deem it their necessary duty for the realisation of their own wild ambition to take an active part in the carrying out of the aggressive war in Vietnam as well as to shore up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and actively participate in its moves for a new war there.

The Stato clique are also persistently plotting to inveigle a series of Asian countries into an "Asian anti-communist military alliance," regarding it as an important part of their service to U.S. imperialism, so as to play an active role in facilitating the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

This time, Sato reached an "agreement" also with the South Vietnamese puppets on "making efforts for the promotion of regional co-operation" and twaddled everywhere he went that "regional co-operation should be conducted."

The motive for his remarks is transparent enough.

The aim of the Japanese militarists is to shackle Southeast Asian countries to an "organisation for regional co-operation" in which they themselves would act the master, taking advantage of the economic weaknesses of these countries and, on this basis, to draw these countries gradually into an "Asian anti-communist military alliance" which would serve U.S. imperialism in carrying out its aggressive plans.

The Japanese militarists today have emerged as a "shock brigade" of U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Asia, as a dangerous aggressive force standing opposed to the socialist countries and the national-liberation movements and as the enemy of the peoples who value justice and peace. The awakened Asian people will never allow the Japanese militarists to realise their aggressive designs.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, have fortified the revolutionary base—the northern part of the country—into an impregnable fortress and are fully ready to repulse any surprise attack of the enemy at a stroke.

The heroic Vietnamese people are smashing at every step the moves of the U.S. imperialists for war escalation, driving them into a morass of heavy reverses.

No matter how wild the Japanese militarists may run, serving U.S. imperialism as its lackeys they will never be able to save U.S. imperialism and its puppets from their doom already sealed, nor achieve their wild ambition for Asian supremacy. They, as the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and the enemy of the Asian people, will be unable to escape a deserving punishment.

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